

NOAA In Your State

Oregon

NOAA is an agency that enriches life through science. Our reach goes from the surface of the sun to the depths of the ocean floor as we work to keep citizens informed of the changing environment around them. From daily weather forecasts, severe storm warnings, and climate monitoring to fisheries management, coastal restoration and supporting marine commerce, NOAA's products and services support economic vitality and affect more than one-third of America's gross domestic product. NOAA's dedicated scientists use cutting-edge research and high-tech instrumentation to provide citizens, planners, emergency managers and other decision makers with reliable information they need when they need it.

The following is a summary of NOAA facilities, staff, programs, or activities based in, or focused on, your state or territory: Starting with highlights, then by [congressional districts and cities or towns](#), [coastal programs](#), and then [statewide programs](#).

Highlights of NOAA in Oregon

Point Adams Research Station	Hammond	OR-1
South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve	Charleston	OR-4
Newport Research Station	Newport	OR-5
Oregon Sea Grant Visitor Center	Newport	OR-5

The state of Oregon also has one Cooperative Institutes, three Weather Forecasting Offices, one Lab and Field Office, two Science on a Sphere® exhibitions, and one National Estuarine Research Reserves.

Weather Forecast Offices

Medford OR-2

Pendleton OR-2

Portland OR-3

National Weather Service (NWS) Weather Forecast Offices (WFO) are staffed 24/7/365 and provide weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of Oregon. There are 122 WFOs nationwide of which three are in Oregon. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, hurricanes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including wireless emergency alerts, social media, weather.gov, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs that strengthen working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. Forecasters provide Impact-based Decision Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site during critical emergencies such as wildfires, floods and chemical spills, and major recovery efforts. To gather data for forecasting and other purposes, NWS WFO staff monitor, maintain and use Automated Surface Observing Stations and Doppler Weather Radar. In addition to the WFOs, NWS operates specialized national prediction centers and regional headquarters throughout the U.S. for a total of 168 operational units. Over 85% of NWS' workforce is in the field. For current Oregon weather, visit www.weather.gov and, on the national map, click on the relevant county or district.

Science On a Sphere®

Astoria OR-1

Portland OR-3

Science On a Sphere (SOS) is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six-foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science On a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere, which is used to explain in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating what are sometimes complex environmental processes. They are located at the Columbia River Maritime Museum in Astoria and the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in Portland.

OR-1

Hammond

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Point Adams Research Station

This research station of the Northwest Fisheries Science Center conducts studies to better understand factors that affect the survival of Pacific salmonids in the Columbia River system, ranging from upriver dams to the estuary and adjacent nearshore ocean. Ecosystem studies include the ecology and survival of juvenile salmonids in the critical transition from freshwater to the ocean environment; predator-prey relationships in the nearshore ocean; detailed aspects of fish

passage; and the environmental impacts of navigational channel maintenance on river ecosystems. Unique features of the facility include research vessels and small craft for sampling in local waters and a strategic location along the Columbia River estuary for estuarine and nearshore-ocean studies.

OR-1, 4

Astoria, North Bend

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) – [Coastal Atmospheric River Observatories](#)

The NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory operates and maintains two coastal atmospheric river observatories, which measure the conditions associated with land-falling atmospheric rivers; a key component of winter storms that are responsible for flooding and can sometimes lead to dangerous debris flows. The data collected will be used by researchers to understand relevant atmospheric processes and advance NOAA predictive capabilities.

OR-2

John Day

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The US Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of more than 138 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS). ARL/ATDD manage the USCRN in partnership with NOAA's NESDIS/NCEI.

La Grande

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [West Coast Region Interior Columbia Basin Area Office](#)

The Interior Columbia Basin Area Office is located in Portland, Oregon, with satellite teams in Ellensburg, Washington; La Grande, Oregon; and Salmon, Moscow, and Boise, Idaho. Our responsibilities focus on protecting species and their habitats upstream of Bonneville Dam, into the upper reaches of the Columbia and Snake rivers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. We work to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act by evaluating the impacts of proposed federal actions, developing and implementing recovery plans, seeking conservation partnerships with local governments and landowners, and ensuring safe fish passage through federal and some private dams.

Medford

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Weather Forecast Office](#)

Located in Medford, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around the clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for the seven southwestern counties of Oregon and for Siskiyou and Modoc counties in northern California, including their coastal waters. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and onsite, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Mt. Bachelor

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Surface Aerosol Monitoring](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Laboratory (ESRL/GML) operates surface-based aerosol monitoring sites in six states and one territory (Puerto Rico). ESRL/GML's aerosol monitoring capabilities include continental sites in response to the finding that human activities primarily influence aerosols on regional/continental scales rather than on global scales. Aerosols create a significant perturbation of the Earth's radiative balance on regional scales. The measurements made include aerosol optical properties (how the particles absorb and scatter solar radiation), aerosol number concentration and chemical composition of the aerosol particles. The site is a partnership with the University of Washington/Bothell.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Tall Tower Carbon Measurements](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Laboratory (ESRL/GML) operates trace gas monitoring sites at tall television transmitter towers, and other towers, in eight states, including California. The sites were established to extend ESRL/GML's monitoring network into the interior of North America in order to provide data to aid estimation of the net carbon balance of the continent. Variations of trace gases, especially carbon dioxide, are largest near the ground, so we utilize existing tall towers as platforms for in situ and flask sampling for atmospheric trace gases. Site operated by University of Washington.

Pendleton

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Weather Forecast Office](#)

Located in Pendleton, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around the clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for central and northeast Oregon and southeast and south-central Washington State. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and onsite, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Riley

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The US Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of more than 138 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS). ARL/ATDD manage the USCRN in partnership with NOAA's NESDIS/NCEI.

OR-3

Portland

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [West Coast Region Portland Office](#)

NOAA Fisheries is dedicated to protecting and preserving our nation's living marine resources through scientific research, fisheries management, enforcement, and habitat conservation. The West Coast Region of NOAA Fisheries administers fisheries programs along the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California; and in the vast inland habitats of Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho. We work to conserve, protect, and manage salmon and marine mammals under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act, and sustainably manage West Coast fisheries as guided by the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act. To achieve this mission and advance sound stewardship of these resources, we work closely with tribes, local, state and federal agencies, our stakeholders, and partners to find science-based solutions to complex ecological issues.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Portland Inspection Office

NOAA's Seafood Inspection Program conducts a voluntary inspection program for fishery products on a fee-for-service basis. The office offers a wide range of services to the seafood industry (fishermen, wholesalers, processors, retailers, importers and exporters) including process and product inspection, product grading, lot inspection, laboratory analysis, and training. Export health certificates as required by most countries are issued for U.S. exporters. All edible foodstuffs, ranging from whole fish to formulated products, as well as fishmeal and animal feeds, are eligible for inspection and certification.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Northwest River Forecast Center](#)

Co-located with the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Portland, the Northwest River Forecast Center (RFC) performs continuous river basin modeling and provides hydrologic forecast and guidance products for rivers and streams for all rivers in the Pacific Northwest and drainage into the Columbia River Basin. These products include forecasts of river stage and flow, probabilistic river forecasts, reservoir inflow forecasts, gridded precipitation estimates and forecasts, spring flood outlooks, and flash flood and headwater guidance. Some of the RFCs in the western and central U.S. also provide water supply forecasts. RFCs work closely with local, state and federal water management agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Geological Survey, to provide water and flood information for critical decisions (aka Impact-based Decision-Support Services or IDSS).

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Weather Forecast Office](#)

Co-located with the NWS Northwest River Forecast Center in Portland, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around the clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for northwest Oregon and southwest Washington State, including the coastal waters. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.

Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and onsite, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management,

government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Science On a Sphere® at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry](#)

Science On a Sphere (SOS) is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six-foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science On a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere, which is used to explain complex environmental processes in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating.

NOAA Office of Education - [Environmental Literacy Program](#)

NOAA's Environmental Literacy Program (ELP), administered by the Office of Education, provides grants and in-kind support to advance NOAA's mission through formal (K-12) and informal education. In Oregon, ELP supports the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI) (Multnomah), which has a permanent exhibit featuring NOAA's Science On a Sphere (SOS) and is a member of NOAA's SOS Users Collaborative Network (SOS Network). The SOS Network connects over 150 science education institutions worldwide to the latest NOAA data as part of a focused effort to increase environmental literacy at all ages.

OR-4

[Brookings](#)

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Regional Geodetic Advisor](#)

The Regional Geodetic Advisor is a National Ocean Service (NOS) employee that resides in a region and serves as a liaison between the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) and its public, academic and private sector constituents within their assigned region. NGS has a Regional Geodetic Advisor stationed in Springfield, Oregon serving the Northwest region – Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. The Geodetic Advisor provides training, guidance and assistance to constituents managing geospatial activities that are tied to the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), the framework and coordinate system for all positioning activities in the Nation. The Geodetic Advisor serves as a subject matter expert in geodesy and regional geodetic issues, collaborating internally across NOS and NOAA to ensure that all regional geospatial activities are properly referenced to the NSRS.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Carbon Cycle Gases and Halocarbons](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Laboratory (ESRL/GML) operates a small aircraft-based North American network of sampling sites (Carbon America) to measure vertical profiles of important greenhouse gas concentrations. Air is sampled above the surface up to approximately 25,000 feet above sea level using a reasonably small, light, and economical automated system developed by ESRL researchers. These air samples are delivered to ESRL/GML in Boulder, Colorado for measurements of CO₂, CH₄, and other greenhouse gasses. This data will improve global carbon cycle models. Weekly sampling is conducted from Brookings, OR.

[Charleston](#)

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve](#)

South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve was designated in 1974 as the first reserve in the research reserve program. It is managed by the Oregon Department of State Lands, and encompasses 4,771 acres of upland and lowland habitat, including conifer forests, freshwater and saltwater tidal wetlands, subtidal habitats, and open water. Freshwater marsh areas resulting from historic agricultural dikes and upland forests within the watershed are being restored to a

healthy, integrated and sustainable ecosystem. The reserve provides interpretive services for the general public, educational services for school groups, and has a volunteer program. Reserve management priorities include climate change, habitat protection, and invasive species.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Margaret A. Davidson Graduate Fellowship](#)

The Margaret A. Davidson Graduate Fellowship program funds graduate student research and professional development opportunities within the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. The program supports collaborative research addressing local management challenges that may influence future policy and management strategies. The Davidson Fellow at South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve will focus their research on characterizing fatty acid content and toxin production in coastal phytoplankton for management of shellfish resources.

[Corvallis](#)

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The US Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of more than 138 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS). ARL/ATDD manage the USCRN in partnership with NOAA's NESDIS/NCEI.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Climate Impacts Research Consortium](#)

The Climate Impacts Research Consortium (CIRC) is a cooperative agreement between NOAA's Climate Program Office (CPO) and Oregon State University. It is one of several Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments (RISA) teams contributing to the development of knowledge, expertise, and abilities of decision-makers to plan and prepare for climate variability and change. CIRC provides policy makers, resource managers, and fellow researchers with the best available science covering the changing climate of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western Montana. CIRC's goal is to engage in research relevant to the region's stakeholders as they plan for an uncertain future and respond to climate impacts in the here and now through three major focus areas: climate impacts, modeling and analysis, and co-producing actionable knowledge with stakeholders. By providing access to datasets and user-friendly interfaces, CIRC aids city, state, and regional policy makers and resource managers in formulating decisions related to landscape and watershed management across the Northwest. Core partners of CIRC include Oregon State University, the University of Idaho, the University of Washington, and the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute (OCCRI). The Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments' Climate Impacts Research Consortium (CIRC) was established as a cooperative agreement between NOAA's Climate Program Office and the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute (OCCRI), including Oregon State University (OSU) and the University of Oregon (UO). CIRC provides policy makers, resource managers, and fellow researchers with the best available science covering the changing climate of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western Montana. By providing access to datasets and user-friendly interfaces, CIRC aids city, state, and regional policy makers and resource managers in formulating decisions related to landscape and watershed management across the Northwest.

[Coos Bay](#)

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The US Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of more than 138 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS). ARL/ATDD manage the USCRN in partnership with NOAA's NESDIS/NCEI.

Roseburg

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [West Coast Region](#) Oregon/Washington Coastal Area Office

The Oregon and Washington Coastal Area Offices are located in Portland and Seattle, with satellite teams in Lacey, Washington and Roseburg, Oregon. Our responsibilities focus on protecting species and their habitats along Washington and Oregon coasts, including Puget Sound and the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers. We work to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act by evaluating the impacts of proposed federal actions, developing and implementing recovery plans, seeking conservation partnerships with local governments and landowners, and ensuring safe fish passage through federal and some private dams, and designating critical habitat.

OR-5

Newport

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Fisheries Behavioral Ecology Program](#)

The NOAA Fisheries' [Alaska Fisheries Science Center](#)'s Fisheries Behavioral Ecology Program, based at Oregon State University's Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, Oregon, conducts research aimed at understanding the relationships between fish behavior and environmental variables, and how this influences distribution, survival, and recruitment of economically important fish species. Program research also includes experimental analysis of fishing gear performance, and the survival and recovery of fishes from stresses imposed during fishing activity. The goal of the Program is to provide critical information needed to improve survey techniques, to improve predictions on population abundance, distribution and survival, and to conserve populations of economically significant resource species and their habitats.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Newport [Research Station](#)

This ocean port research station is a vital component of Oregon State University's Hatfield Marine Science Center, which serves as a collaborative research hub for government and university scientists. Areas of research by Northwest Fisheries Science Center scientists include assessments of West Coast commercial groundfish stocks; studies of interactions among environmental factors and diseases of salmon; investigations of food-web changes in coastal waters related to climate variability and change; and studies of the survival of salmon as they enter the ocean. Unique features of the Newport Research Station include specialized seawater systems for immunological research; office and warehouse space, and access to NOAA's Pacific Marine Operations Center and Oregon State University's assets including ocean-going ships and small craft for sampling in local waters, a ship-support facility for ocean-going research vessels; and a visitor center with public aquaria and displays of the Center's research.

NOAA Office of Education - [Environmental Literacy Program](#)

NOAA's Environmental Literacy Program (ELP), administered by the Office of Education, provides grants and in-kind support to advance NOAA's mission through formal (K-12) and informal education. In Oregon, ELP supports the Oregon Coast Aquarium (Lincoln) and the Oregon State University's Hatfield Marine Science Center (Lincoln) as members of the Coastal Ecosystem Learning Center (CELC) Network, which is a consortium of 25 aquariums and marine science education centers working together to engage the public in protecting coastal and marine ecosystems.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Students for [Zero Waste Week](#)

Students are inviting their local communities to "Go Green and Think Blue" by joining them in the annual *Students for Zero Waste Week campaign*. During this campaign led by the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, students focus on reducing land-based waste in order to protect the health of local marine environments. These young leaders are raising awareness of how single-use plastic and other types of litter affect the health of local watersheds, national marine sanctuaries, and the ocean. In addition, some schools are looking at ways to reduce their energy use on campus with hopes of raising awareness of how the burning of fossil fuels also impacts the health of the ocean.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) – [Marine Operations](#), [Marine Operations Center Pacific](#) and Homeport of the [NOAA Ships Rainier](#), [Bell M. Shimada](#)

Newport is home to OMAO's Marine Operations, which oversees operations of the three regional Centers, including the Marine Operations Center-Pacific (MOC-P), which provides regional management of NOAA Fleet vessels operating throughout the Pacific. Newport serves as homeport for the NOAA Ships *Rainier* and *Bell M. Shimada*. The Center also provides field support to the NOAA Ships *Fairweather* out of Ketchikan, Alaska, and *Oscar Dyson* out of Kodiak, Alaska. Services to all of the ships include technical support and management of marine and electronic engineering for maintenance and repairs, operational and program liaison for vessel operations, as well as administrative and logistical support for vessel operations. NOAA vessels managed by the center acquire *in situ* observations in support of NOAA's research and operational portfolios. The NOAA Ship *Bell M. Shimada* supports the research mission of both the Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers. The NOAA Ship *Rainier* conducts hydroacoustic surveys to support the mission of the National Ocean Service. All vessels support NOAA's mission to protect, restore, and manage the use of coastal and ocean resources through an ecosystem approach to management.

NOAA vessels are operated under the direction of officers from the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps in concert with NOAA civilian Wage Mariners. The NOAA Corps today provides a cadre of professionals trained in engineering, earth sciences, oceanography, meteorology, fisheries science, and other related disciplines. Officers operate ships, fly aircrafts, conduct diving operations, and serve in other NOAA staff positions. NOAA Wage Mariners perform the deck, engineering, steward, and survey tech functions aboard NOAA vessels, providing critical support to OMAO marine operations.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Cooperative Institute for Marine Resources Studies](#)

The Cooperative Institute for Marine Resources Studies (CIMRS) was established at Oregon State University. CIMRS serves as a mechanism to promote collaborative research between university scientists and those in NOAA. The mission of CIMRS is to bring together research partners from Oregon State University's full variety of colleges and departments to assist their NOAA colleagues address complex multidisciplinary issues relating to the marine environment and sustainable use and management of marine resources. CIMRS's primary NOAA research partner is the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory. CIMRS conducts research across four themes: (1) marine ecosystems and habitats; (2) protection and restoration of marine resources; (3) seafloor processes; and (4) marine bioacoustics.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Exploration Command Center](#)

NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration and Research focuses on interdisciplinary exploration; systematic research of extreme and unique environments, continental shelf ecosystems, new ocean resources, and ocean dynamics; advanced technology development; and communication of results through education and outreach. There is an Exploration Command Center located at Oregon's State University's Hatfield Marine Center where scientists ashore participate in real time in certain expeditions at sea when seafloor video is sent ashore via satellite and Internet pathways.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Hatfield Marine Science Center](#)

The National Sea Grant College Program (Sea Grant) is a federal-university partnership administered by NOAA that integrates research, extension outreach, and education. Sea Grant forms a national network of 34 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Sea Grant extension agents are stationed in Newport, Oregon. As trusted experts who are considered honest brokers of information (non-advocacy), Sea Grant extension agents provide reliable technical and science-based information to residents to address local needs while also transferring research priorities back to their universities. Oregon Sea Grant also operates the Visitor Center at Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport. Over 150,000 people pass through the doors of the Visitor Center annually to see the exhibits, join in hands-on activities and learn about marine animals and issues facing the coast.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory](#)

The Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) maintains a research facility at the Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, Oregon, which houses part of PMEL's Earth-Ocean Interactions (EOI) group and the entire Acoustics group. The EOI group is renowned for interdisciplinary seafloor and water column processes research at numerous volcanic and hydrothermal sites around the globe. Researchers are discovering unique chemosynthetic ecosystems and studying biogeochemical processes of global importance. The EOI group is found in Newport, OR and in Seattle, WA. The Acoustics program conducts research and develops technologies to evaluate acoustic impacts of human activities and natural processes on the marine environment.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) - [Service Delivery Division](#)

The Service Delivery Division provides a suite of IT services to support NOAA's mission. Our work includes IT infrastructure design and maintenance, network and server management and administration, desktop configuration and maintenance, application and system design and implementation, and IT security.

[Coastal](#)

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Deep-Sea Coral Research and Technology Program](#)

NOAA's Deep Sea Coral Research and Technology Program is the only federal program dedicated to mapping, characterizing, and understanding deep-sea coral ecosystems, and sharing the information needed to conserve these habitats. The Program -- called for in the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and within the Office of Habitat Conservation -- is working with other NOAA offices and external partners to conduct fieldwork to study the distribution, abundance, and diversity of deep sea corals and sponges. Since 2009, more than 42,500 square miles of seafloor have been mapped and surveyed for deep-sea coral habitats from Florida to Maine, in Alaska and the West Coast, and in Hawaii and the Marianas Trench. In FY 2021, research is being prioritized in Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Cooperation with States Program](#) and [Species Recovery Grants](#)

Under the authority of section 6 of the Endangered Species Act, the Cooperation with States Program brings states, NMFS, and other partners together to recover threatened and endangered species. A total of 25 U.S. territories and coastal states, including Oregon, currently participate in this program. Competitive grants are awarded to states through the Species Recovery Grants to States Program to support management, monitoring, research and outreach efforts for species that spend all or a portion of their life cycle in state waters. The funded work is designed to prevent extinctions or reverse the decline of species, and restore ecosystems and their related socioeconomic benefits. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has received multiple awards through this program, including grants to support projects focused on eulachon, green sturgeon and large whales.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [National Marine Mammal Stranding Network](#) and [John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program](#)

The National Marine Mammal Stranding Network and its trained professionals respond to dead or live marine mammals in distress that are stranded, entangled, out of habitat or otherwise in peril. Our long-standing partnership with the Network provides valuable environmental intelligence, helping NOAA establish links among the health of marine mammals, coastal ecosystems, and coastal communities as well as develop effective conservation programs for marine mammal populations in the wild. There are three stranding network members in the state.

NOAA Fisheries funds eligible members of the Stranding Network through the competitive John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program. In FY20, 43 grantees received \$3.7 million nationwide, with two awards totalling \$199,996 going to two recipients in Oregon: Oregon State University and Portland State University.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund](#)

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) was established by Congress in 2000 to reverse the declines of Pacific salmon and steelhead by advancing the protection, restoration, and conservation of Pacific salmon and their habitats. The Fund is essential to prevent the extinction of 28 salmon species protected under the Endangered Species Act and also plays a vital role in supporting the economies of local communities from California to Alaska, upholding Tribal Treaty fishing rights and subsistence fishing traditions, and restoring all salmon populations to productive and viable levels along the entire West Coast. Since 2000, approximately 14,571 projects have restored more than 1.15 million acres of salmon habitat, opening over 11,489 miles of streams to spawning fish, with \$1.55 billion in grants leveraging over \$1.78 billion in contributions. Several studies suggest that a \$1 million investment in watershed restoration creates between 13 and 32 jobs and between \$2.2 and \$3.4 million in economic activity. In Oregon there are 433 active projects.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Lower Columbia River PORTS®](#)

The Columbia River Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) extends from the mouth of the Columbia River to Vancouver, WA, and provides water level, wind, and weather conditions for pilots and shippers navigating inland to the Port of Portland. Real-time data are available for water levels from six stations, meteorological data from four locations, and waves at one location.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [National Water Level Observation Network](#)

The National Ocean Service (NOS) operates five long-term, continuously operating tide stations in the state of Oregon, which provide data and information on tidal datum and relative sea level trends, and are capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. These stations are located at Port Orford, Charleston, South Beach, Garibaldi, and Astoria. Each station is associated with a set of tidal benchmarks installed in the ground that is used to reference the height of the water levels and helps connect the water level to land.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Analytical Response Team](#)

NOAA's Analytical Response Team (ART) works with Federal, academic, and state partners to respond to HAB and associated mortality events. They can provide rapid and accurate identification of harmful algae and their associated toxins to the management agencies responsible for, e.g. opening and closing fisheries, targeting monitoring, and responding to marine mammal mortality events. ART works nationally, processing samples and providing expertise upon request. This year ART has responded to events related to harmful algal blooms on the West Coast.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Phytoplankton Monitoring Network](#)

The Phytoplankton Monitoring Network (PMN) engages volunteers in monitoring for marine phytoplankton and HABs. Data collected by PMN volunteers is used to better understand species composition and distribution in coastal and Great Lakes waters, and to identify areas for further research and monitoring. Through this program, we have alerted managers to previously undetected toxins in commercial shellfish beds, and the potential for human Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning and domoic acid toxicity in marine animals.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Pacific Northwest HAB Forecast](#)

NOAA-funded forecast systems in the Pacific Northwest aim to deliver accurate, relevant, timely, and reliable ecological forecasts directly to coastal resource managers and the public. Predictive modeling and HAB monitoring provide

managers with an early warning of when and where toxic blooms will affect shellfish harvests, providing better public health protection and safeguarding coastal economies.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Navigation Manager](#)

NOAA's navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Oregon. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Oregon and provide NOAA's resources and services that promote safe and efficient navigation. Navigation managers are on call to provide expertise and NOAA navigation response coordination in case of severe coastal weather events or other marine emergencies. The Office of Coast Survey has a navigation manager in Seattle, Wash., to support mariners and stakeholders in Oregon and Washington.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Navigation Response Team](#)

The Office of Coast Survey (OCS) maintains the nation's nautical charts and publications for U.S. coasts and the Great Lakes. OCS navigation managers are strategically located in U.S. coastal areas to provide regional support to federal and state agencies in order to assist with navigational challenges. The Office of Coast Survey's Navigation Response Branch (NRB) conducts routine and emergency hydrographic surveys; and working with the regional Navigation Managers, navigation response teams (NRT) work around-the-clock after storms to speed the reopening of ports and waterways. During emergency response, the NRTs provide time-sensitive information to the U.S. Coast Guard or port officials, and transmit data to NOAA cartographers for updating the Coast Survey's suite of navigational charts. NRT-Seattle is homeported in Seattle, WA and is able to respond in the Pacific Northwest region within 24 to 48 hours.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program](#)

The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program brings conservation partners together to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical, or aesthetic values. Subject to availability of funding, the program provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase coastal and estuarine lands or obtain conservation easements for important lands threatened by development. Since 2002, the program has protected more than 110,000 acres of coastal land nationally, including over 16,000 acres protected as in-kind matching contributions. NOAA awarded four projects in Oregon, and these lands are protected in perpetuity.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Office for Coastal Management](#)

The NOAA Office for Coastal Management practices a partner-based, boots on the ground approach to coastal management. The organization currently has staff in the eight regions to provide assistance to local, state, and regional coastal resource management efforts and facilitate customer feedback and assessments. Assistance is provided to local, state, and regional coastal resource management efforts. The central West Coast staff office is located in Oakland, California, with additional staff based in Portland and Medford, Oregon and Seattle, Washington.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [National Coastal Zone Management Program](#)

Through a unique federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management works with the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Oregon. NOAA provides the state coastal management program with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act and ensure coastal waters and lands are used in a balanced way to support jobs, reduce use conflicts, and sustain natural resources.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Coastal Management Fellowship](#)

This program matches postgraduate students with state and territory coastal zone programs to work on two-year projects proposed by the state or territory. The Oregon Coastal Management Program is hosting a fellow from 2019-2021 who is working on a project to improve the availability of public access information for planning efforts and to encourage public enjoyment of and appreciation of the Oregon coast.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Digital Coast](#)

The Digital Coast is a focused information resource developed to meet the unique needs of coastal communities. Developed and maintained by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management, content comes from hundreds of organizations, including federal, state, and local agencies, plus private sector and non-profit contributors. The Digital Coast website provides not only site-specific coastal data, but also related the tools, training, and information needed to make these data useful for coastal decision makers.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [National Coastal Resilience Fund](#)

The National Coastal Resilience Fund is a partnership effort between NOAA and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to restore, increase, and strengthen natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities, while also enhancing habitat for fish and wildlife. In Oregon, three projects have been funded, two in FY18 and one in FY20.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [West Coast Ocean Alliance](#)

NOAA's Office for Coastal Management is the federal co-lead for the West Coast Ocean Alliance, which includes involvement and support from other NOAA offices (NMFS and ONMS). The partnership is a state, tribal, and federal forum for fostering dialogue on ocean health. The goal is to work together to create shared visions and implementation opportunities. Members include the three west coast states and several west coast tribes and federal agencies, including the Department of Interior which co-leads with NOAA. The partnership's focus includes data delivery and coordination, improving intergovernmental, especially tribal, coordination, and ocean uses such as offshore energy and aquaculture.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Scientific Support Coordinator and Regional Resource Coordinator](#)

NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) brings decades of experience, technical expertise and scientific analysis in response to oil and hazardous chemical spills. In addition to events that draw the national eye, OR&R also supports response to local emergencies. Eleven regionally based Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) harness the input of a multi-disciplinary team to address issues such as oil slick trajectory forecasting, environmental tradeoffs, best practices, resources at risk, oil science and properties, and chemical hazard assessment to reduce risks to coastal habitats and resources. The SSC works directly with the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to provide critical scientific support to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. OR&R also helps develop preparedness plans that identify spill response actions with the greatest environmental benefit and trains hundreds of members of the response community each year on the scientific and technical aspects of spills.

OR&R's Regional Resource Coordinators (RRCs) provide scientific and technical expertise and timely response to oil spills or hazardous materials releases to collect information, samples, and evidence that are time dependent and critical to support natural resource damage assessments throughout the coastal US. RRCs work on multi-disciplinary scientific, economic, and legal teams and are responsible for determining and quantifying injuries to NOAA trust natural resources through determination of injuries and pathway, and demonstration of causal mechanisms. The goal of the RRCs efforts is to determine, often through the Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program, the appropriate amount and type of restoration required to restore injured NOAA trust resources and compensate the public for their lost use. To date, DARRP and co-trustees have recovered \$2.6M for restoration of natural resources injured by oil spill and waste site releases in Oregon. Our work on the Portland Harbor Natural Resource Damage Assessment is ongoing.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Pacific Northwest Environmental Response Management Application](#)

Assessing important spatial information and designing successful restoration projects rely upon interpreting and mapping geographic information, including the location, duration, and impacts from oil spills, other hazardous materials, or debris released into the environment. Pacific Northwest Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA®) is an online mapping tool that integrates both static and real-time data, such as Environmental Sensitivity Index maps, ship locations, weather, and ocean currents, in a centralized, easy-to-use format for environmental responders and decision makers.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Marine Debris Projects and Partnerships](#)

The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) leads national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris. The program supports marine debris removal, education and outreach, and research projects in partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. The MDP Pacific Northwest Regional Coordinator supports coordination efforts with regional stakeholders, provides support to grant-funded projects, tracks progress of projects, and conducts regional marine debris outreach to local audiences. In Oregon, the MDP is partnering with the Oregon State Marine Board (OSMB) to expand their Certified Clean Marina Program to remove abandoned and derelict vessels from compliant marinas throughout the state. The MDP has also worked with Oregon stakeholders to develop the Oregon Marine Debris Action Plan, which provides a road map for strategic progress in making Oregon, its coasts, people, and wildlife free from the impacts of marine debris.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System \(Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems\)](#)

The U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System, or IOOS®, is a federally and regionally coordinated observing system with 17 interagency and 11 regional partners. The System addresses regional and national needs for coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes data and information. This includes gathering and disseminating regional observations; data management; modeling and analysis; education and outreach; and research and development. The Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems (NANOOS) is the Regional Association for the Pacific Northwest, primarily Washington and Oregon. NANOOS includes over 40 members representing the interests of different regions and sectors including industry, government (tribal, state, local) education, and research. NANOOS and all of its users are benefiting from a commitment to furthering the scientific and operational design and maintenance of the Pacific Northwest regional ocean observing system. NANOOS has strong ties with the observing programs in Alaska and British Columbia through our common purpose and the occasional overlap of data and products. NANOOS is creating customized information and tools with an emphasis on maritime operations, ecosystem impacts, regional fisheries, coastal hazards.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Buoys](#)

The National Weather Service (NWS), through its National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), develops, deploys, operates, and maintains the current national data buoy network of moored and drifting weather buoys and land stations that serve all of the Nation's coastal states and territories. Within this network, 110 of the buoys and 51 of the land stations are maintained directly by NDBC. Located at NASA's Stennis Space Center in Mississippi, supports weather and marine warning and forecast services in real time by providing deep ocean and coastal meteorological and oceanographic observations. These data provide valuable information used by NWS supercomputers to produce computer-generated model forecasts of the atmosphere and climate. NDBC manages the Volunteer Observing Ship program to acquire additional meteorological and oceanographic observations supporting NWS mission requirements. NDBC also supports operational and research programs of NOAA and other national and international organizations. NDBC also operates NOAA's network of Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami (DART®) stations, for the early detection and real-time reporting of

tsunamis in the open ocean. Data from the DART®s are used by the National Weather Service Tsunami Warning Centers in Alaska and Hawaii to provide tsunami forecasts, warnings, and information.

Statewide

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Northwest Fisheries Science Center](#)

The Northwest Fisheries Science Center's headquarters (in Seattle, WA) was established in 1931 as the first government laboratory dedicated to the study of living marine resources on the West Coast. The Fisheries Science Center's mission is to provide the science necessary to conserve and manage living marine resources and their ecosystems, with an emphasis on the Pacific Northwest. The Fisheries Science Center conducts research on protected resources (i.e. salmon and killer whales) and commercially managed groundfish species along the West Coast and provides the best scientific information available to inform management decisions by the West Coast Regional Office, Pacific Fishery Management Council, and other natural resource managers.

The Fisheries Science Center conducts surveys and assessments of hake, rockfish, sablefish and flatfish along the West Coast and houses the nation's laboratory for chemical testing of seafood following oil spills. The Fisheries Science Center responds dynamically to emerging research needs such as climate change and ocean acidification, integrated ecosystem modeling, socio-economic connections, and biological effects of emerging toxins. The Fisheries Science Center conducts this work through its headquarters in Seattle near the University of Washington and its five field research stations located throughout Washington and Oregon.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Restoration Center](#)

The NOAA Restoration Center, within the Office of Habitat Conservation, works with private and public partners locally and nationwide to increase fisheries productivity by restoring coastal habitat. Projects support sustainable fisheries, help recover threatened and endangered species, and reverse damage from disasters like oil spills, ship groundings, and severe storms. Through Community-based Restoration Program projects, more than 1400 acres of fisheries habitat have been restored, rehabilitated, and protected and over 300 miles of streams have been opened to migratory fish since 2000. The local community supported these restoration efforts through the time and effort of over 1,000 volunteers. The Restoration Center works with private and public partners in Oregon to restore tidal wetlands, remove dams, modify culverts to improve tidal flushing in coastal wetlands, remove invasive species and restore native shellfish populations.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Office of Law Enforcement](#)

NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement is the only conservation enforcement program (Federal or State) that is exclusively dedicated to Federal fisheries and marine resource enforcement. Its mission is to protect global marine resources by enforcing domestic laws and international treaties and obligations dedicated to protecting wildlife and their natural habitat. Our special agents and enforcement officers ensure compliance with these laws and take enforcement action if there are violations. Additionally, the Cooperative Enforcement Program allows NOAA the ability to leverage the resources and assistance of 27 coastal states and U.S. territorial marine conservation law enforcement agencies in direct support of the Federal enforcement mission. Effective fisheries law enforcement is critical to creating a level playing field for U.S. fishermen and enabling sustainable fisheries to support vibrant coastal communities. The Office of Law Enforcement's West Coast Division is headquartered in Seattle, WA, with Oregon field offices in Astoria, Newport, and Coos Bay.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [West Coast Region](#)

NOAA Fisheries is dedicated to protecting and preserving our nation's living marine resources through scientific research, fisheries management, enforcement, and habitat conservation. The West Coast Region of NOAA Fisheries administers

fisheries programs along the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California; and in the vast inland habitats of Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho. We work to conserve, protect, and manage salmon and marine mammals under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act, and sustainably manage West Coast fisheries as guided by the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act. To achieve this mission and advance sound stewardship of these resources, we work closely with tribes, local, state and federal agencies, our stakeholders, and partners to find science-based solutions to complex ecological issues.

"National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) – Regional Aquaculture Coordinators

The aquaculture coordinators lead regional efforts to foster sustainable aquaculture across the region. The state of Oregon has a relatively small but vibrant commercial marine aquaculture industry supported by a world class research and technology sector. Regional priorities include supporting the Oregon Shellfish Initiative and cutting edge research. Aquaculture coordinators support regulatory efficiency, aquaculture outreach and education, and serve as liaisons with state and local agencies, tribes, non-government organizations, academia, and industry. These coordinators also work as part of NOAA's Aquaculture Program to foster sustainable U.S. marine aquaculture to increase production of seafood and support business and employment opportunities.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program](#)

NOAA's Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP) assesses and restores habitat, fisheries, protected species and recreational uses that have been harmed by oil spills, chemical releases, and ship groundings. Working with federal, state, and tribal entities, and responsible parties, we have recovered funding from responsible parties for restoration of critical habitats, fisheries, protected species and recreational uses nationwide. These projects promote recovery of the ecosystem and provide economic benefits from tourism, recreation, green jobs, coastal resiliency, property values and quality of life.

National Weather Service - [NEXRAD \(WSR-88D\) Systems](#)

NEXRAD is used to warn the people of the United States about dangerous weather and its location. This radar technology allows meteorologists to warn the public to take shelter with more notice than ever before. The NEXRAD network provides significant improvements in severe weather and flash flood warnings, air traffic safety, flow control for air traffic, resource protection at military bases, and management of water, agriculture, forest, and snow removal. NEXRAD radar has a range of up to 250 nautical miles, and can provide information about wind speed and direction, as well as the location, size, and shape of precipitation. There are 159 operational NEXRAD radar systems deployed throughout the United States and overseas, of which three are in Oregon.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Automated Surface Observing Systems Stations](#)

The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). ASOS serves as the Nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorms, and fog. There are 22 ASOS stations in Oregon.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Cooperative Observer Program Sites](#)

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) consists of more than 10,000 volunteers who take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic

Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS. The data are also used by other federal, state and local entities, as well as private companies (such as the energy and insurance industries). In some cases, the data are used to make billions of dollars' worth of decisions. For example, the energy sector uses COOP data to calculate the Heating and Cooling Degree Days which are used to determine individuals' energy bills monthly. There are 228 COOP sites in Oregon.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards Transmitters](#)

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) forecast office. NWR broadcasts official NWS warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with federal, state, and local emergency managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 Telephone outages). Known as the "Voice of NOAA's National Weather Service," NWR is provided as a public service by the NWS. NWR includes 1,100 transmitters covering all 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. There are 24 NWR transmitters in Oregon.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Incident Meteorologists](#)

The NWS, as mandated by Congress, provides fire weather forecast products and services to the fire and land management community for the protection of life and property, promotion of firefighter safety, and stewardship of America's public wildlands. Since 1927, this effort has included providing critical on-scene support to wildfire managers via specially-trained NWS forecasters called Incident Meteorologists (IMETs). When a fire reaches a large enough size, IMETs are rapidly deployed to the incident and set-up a mobile weather center to provide constant weather updates and forecast briefings to the fire incident commanders. IMETs are very important members of the firefighting team, as changes in the fires are largely due to changes in the weather.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) – [Oregon Sea Grant College Program](#)

The National Sea Grant College Program (Sea Grant) is a federal-university partnership administered by NOAA that integrates research, extension outreach, and education. Sea Grant forms a national network of 34 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Oregon Sea Grant, based at Oregon State University (OSU) in Corvallis, is a broad program that develops and supports strongly integrated elements of research, education, extension, communications, and program administration to address the critical needs of the state, region, and nation. We serve as a catalyst, promoting discovery, understanding, and resilience among Oregon coastal communities and ecosystems. Our stakeholders - the people who live, work, and play on the Oregon coast - and an advisory council of coastal community leaders contribute to our work and provide external input on our emphasis and progress. Oregon Sea Grant provides peer-reviewed research through our external grants program and science-based professional, technical, and public education through our outreach and engagement professionals in critical topical areas focusing on ecological, social, and economic aspects of coastal development; adaptation to acute or chronic coastal hazards; human and natural dimensions of coastal and marine fisheries; and cultural beliefs, learning, and valuation of coastal and marine issues. Administrative offices are located in Corvallis. Extension agents are located in Astoria, Beaverton, Tillamook, Newport, Coos Bay, and Gold Beach.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Pacific Northwest Bay Watershed Education and Training Program](#)

The NOAA Bay Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) program is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences (MWEEs). B-WET currently serves seven areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. The Pacific Northwest B-WET program recognizes that knowledge and commitment built from firsthand experience, especially in the context of one's community and culture, is essential for achieving environmental stewardship. Pacific Northwest B-WET responds to regional education and environmental priorities through local implementation of competitive grant funds and is supportive of partnerships between school districts and community organizations and institutions that are run by and/or serve marginalized groups, particularly minority communities.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Ocean Guardian School Program](#)

An Ocean Guardian School makes a commitment to the protection and conservation of its local watersheds, the world's ocean, and special ocean areas, like national marine sanctuaries. Funds are provided to schools at \$4,000 per year if the school makes this commitment by proposing and then implementing a school- or community-based conservation project. Once the school has completed its project, the school receives official recognition as a NOAA Ocean Guardian School. To date, the Ocean Guardian School Program has partnered with more than 147 schools and has reached more than 80,400 students.

NOAA Office of Education - [Environmental Literacy Program](#)

NOAA's Environmental Literacy Program (ELP), administered by the Office of Education, provides grants and in-kind support to advance NOAA's mission through formal (K-12) and informal education. In Oregon, ELP supports the Salmon Bowl in Oregon, one of 25 regional competitions of the National Ocean Sciences Bowl (NOSB). The NOSB is an academic competition that engages high school students in learning about ocean sciences and related STEM careers while helping them become knowledgeable citizens and environmental stewards. ELP supports the American Meteorological Society's DataStreme courses for K-12 educators through a grant and in-kind support. These courses use weather, climate, and the ocean as contexts for teaching science and improving understanding about the Earth system.

NOAA In Your State is managed by [NOAA's Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs](#) and maintained with information provided by NOAA's Line and Staff Offices. Questions about specific programs or offices should be directed to the NOAA Line or Staff Office listed.

More information for those offices may be found at [NOAA.gov](#).
